TO COME UP ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT SESSION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE TO

BE EXTENDED UNTIL WEDNESDAY-MINOR BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

[EY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 30.-Senator Washburn yielded today to the inevitable, and agreed to a postponement the further consideration of the anti-Option bill until next December. It was apparent to most servers more than a week ago, that no vote on the Bill could be had at this session, for the opponents of the measure, though in a derided minority in the Senate, had every parliamentary and tactical advantage on their side, and needed only to stand firm, to send the bill over till next winter. In the last few days the number of absentees has increased so rapidly as to leave the Senate without a voting quorum, and when, shburn's proposition to lay on the table Mr. a quorum could be obtained only by a general breaking of pairs. With this showing the last hope passing the bill at this session vanished. Washburn to-day made a despairing effort to get an agreement for a final vote some day next week, but a vigorous objection from Mr. Gibson, of Louisiann, who said that it was useless to talk about a vote before adjournment, the Minnesota Senator gave up losing fight and consented to drop the bill until Conshould reconvene next December. By the terms of the agreement reached, the anti-Option bill will retain the place of privilege on the calendar, and come up on the first day of the short session. Several additional amendments offered by Mr. Washburn were incorporated in the bill, and a reprint of it ordered. General satisfaction was expressed on both sides of the Senate that this last obstacle in the way of adjournment at the north end of the Capitol, had finally

quorum point, but attention was not called to the fact and routine business was proceeded with. A joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for printing the agricultural report of 1802 was passed. A House bill for the proper representation of the Territory of Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition was reported and placed on the calendar.

resolution offered by Mr. Gibson on July 15 was laid before the Senate and agreed to. It directs Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate on the first Monday in December next on the following points: The proportion of customs duties and internal revenue taxes paid in gold coin each month within the last twelve months, and the proportion paid in green backs, National bank notes and gold certificates; the amount of gold coin and certificates held by banks and the total amount of gold coin in the country; whether the certificates issued for the purchase of silver builton under the act of 1890 have been redeemed with gold or silver coin; the amounts of gold and silver held by the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany and the Bank of England; the ratio which ought to be established between gold and silver in order to preserve : substantial equivalency between the coins of the two netals in the United States; and whether or not the system adopted under the Administration of President Washington and readjusted and mained under the Administration of President Ja might again be established upon a stable basis, either creasing the metal in the gold unit, or by dividing the disparity between the two units and standards of value Senate bill to amend the act of March S, 1891, to

repeal timber-culture laws, and Senate bill providing that appointments in the staff corps be made fro the line of the Army, were passed. The resolution for a select committee as to the employment of Pink erton detectives at Homestend was, on motion of Mr Gallinger, referred to the Committee on Education and

Mr. Perkins called attention to a letter published in "The Congressional Record" as to "deals" made for the protection of cattle on the Cherokee Strip and ments to one Guthrie for that purpose. Perkins denounced the statements of the writer as false and malicious, and paid a high compliment to the character of Secretary Noble, and to his diligence in the matter of the negotiation as to the Cherokee outlet. The publishing of such a communication he declared to be so reprehensible as to deserve public

Mr. Vest agreed with Mr. Perkins as to the high character of Secretary Noble, but ascerted that \$15,000 or \$16,000 had been raised and expended to get the permit extended for keeping cattle on the Cherokee Outlet. He offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire as to whether oney had been paid by the owners of cattle to secure an extension of their privilege of pasturage on the Cherokee Outlet. Mr. Perkins expressed his satisfaction at the proposition, and so Mr. Vest's resolu-

ition was agreed to.

Mr. Allison called the attention of the Senate to the state of the public business. The extension of the appropriations for the service of the Government expired to-day, so that all the branches of the service tovered by the sundry Civil bill would be left without any provision for their expenditures. As the House had already adjourned, owing to the d-ath of one of its members, he had telegraphed to the eccretary of the Treasury to ascertain whether or not an four to the floor, and Representative Baker recalled four instances. extension would be in time if made next Monday. The Secretary said, in reply, that an extension on day would meet the circumstances, Mr. Alifson viding for a further extension of appropriations up to and including August 3, which was, he hoped, all the extension that would be necessary. The Senate could pass it now, so that the House might have it when it met next Monday morning at 11 o'clock. He recognized the fact that the House of Representatives migh not like that interference in matters which usually originated in that body. But he felt it his duty as Senator and as chairman of the Committee on Apprepriations to lay the subject before the Senate to The joint resolution extending the appropriations up to and including August 3 was thereupen introduced, read three times and peased.

Mr. Washburn made another effort to obtain unant mous consent to have some time next week fixed for taking the vote on the Anti-Option bill; but Mr. Gibson, of Louislann, objected, and submitted to Mr. Washburn (whose unflagging zeal and energy he com-plimented) that it would be atterly impossible to get a vote on the bill at this session; that there was not a voting quorum of senators in the city; that the Senate would adjourn in a few minutes; that many Senators were preparing to leave the city, owing to the intense heat; and that he (Mr. Washburn) should submit to the inevitable, and let the Anti-Option bill over until next session as the nofinished business. siderations. He had some amendments to the bill formally agreed to, and an order for a reprint of the bill made; and then, without any objection, the bill

Mr. Allison-alluding to Mr. Gibson's remark as to Senators being about to leave the divy-remonstrated against their doing so, and said that it would be utterly impossible for the Senate to adjourn finally until the sundry Civil Appropriation bill was disposed of in some form. He therefore hoped that Senators would remain until all the business was disposed of.

Mr. Sherman indorsed Mr. Allison's remarks and added that the Senate as a body should take measures to secure a quorum of Senators next week. He him-self had arrangements made for some days past to leave the city on Monday next, and it was a very serious embarrassment for him to have to remain. Other Senators, he had no doubt, were in the same position. But he had made up his mind not to leave until the Sandry Civil Appropriation bill was a law He did not think that the Senate would be justified, as representing the legislative department of the Govvision for all the usual requirements of the Govern-ment. Besides, there could be no final adjournment without a quorum of the senate and without a quorum of the House. If the two houses, or one of them, should be without a quorum and should disagree as to final adjournment, the President would have to fix the

failed, the President would not be required to call Congress together again. Mr. Sherman replied that the Pre nt would undoubtedly do so. That had occurred but once in his (Mr. Sherman's) experience, in President Fierce's time, when the two houses were in a heated political excitement and in a state of chaos, and finally adjourned in an irregular and disorderly manner. President Pierce had promptly called Congress together again, and the new session had only lasted two days. The course of Presiden in that matter had met popular approval and hat of Congress had been condemned by the general sentiment of the people. In conclusion, Mr. Sherman sered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Mr. Cullom asked whether, if the Sundry Civil bill

THE HATCH BILL GOES OVER. attendance in the Senate on Monday next and until the adjournment of Congress, and that the senators who are in the city, but not now present, be notified to the same effect.

Mr. Hawley, alluding to his having obtained the floor Friday evening to speak on the tariff question, said that as he had not done so to day he would do so that as he had not done so to day he would do a Monday if a good opportunity presented liself, in House resolutions as to the death of Kepr tive Craig, of Pennsylvania, were laid before it, and Jar. Onay offered resolutions, which we led, expressing the Senate's deep sensibility a mononcement and providing for a committee, Senators to attend the funeral. Senators Cam Carry and Gorman were appointed. The Senators at 3 p m, as a further mark of respect to Mr s memory, adjourned till Monday next.

DRINKING IN THE HOUSE.

INVESTIGATING MR. WATSON'S CHARGES.

MR DUTLER, OF IOWA, SAYS THE HOUSE IS THE

SOBEREST BODY OF MEN HE EVER SAW. Washington, July 30.-The names of the members of Congress whom Mr. Watson, of Georgia, had in mind when he wrote in his book about drunken Congressmen on the floor of the House, did not come out this morning in the investigation of the special com- ordered. One hundred and seventy-three members renittee appointed yesterday to inquire into the charges

Mr. Watson was the first witness. He said that knew enough to substantiate the charges he had made. He would regret to mention names, and would only bers present during the debate on the Silver bill, at a night session early in March, when he wrote about members recling on the floor of the House speaker on one occasion only—the Noves-Rockwell de his opinion that speaker was in a state of maudlin intoxication. In front of the speaker was a cup and saucer. Its contents were replenished several times, and it was noticeable that the more he drank the more he wandered in his argument. courrence as much as any one else possibly could. mentioning names if forced to the Itsue. His hesitation came entirely from a desire to shield the per-

The chairman, Mr. Boatner, said that the committee would consider whether or not it would ask for

Representative Otis, of Kansas, said that he had cen evidences of intoxication on the part of members on two eccusions. Asked about the degree of intoxicetion of the member addressing the House when under the influence of liquor, witness said: "He was pretty well set up. I thought the longer he proceeded the were set up. I mode told Representative Simpson the House adjourn. Mr. Reed, of Maine, said the worse he grew." Witness told Representative Simpson the House adjourn. Mr. Reed, of Maine, said the worse tertainly he had noticed drinking habits on he hoped that the gentleman, in the present condition the part of members. Coming from a prohibitory State, it was perhaps more noticeable than it would have been otherwise.

Miss Dwyer, Congressional reporter of "The National Economist," corroborated the previous witnesses as to a member under the influence of liquor addressing the House, and Representative White also testified to one matance of intextention on the floor of the In response to a general question from Representative Simpson, Mr. White said that he had not seen anything to make him think that a great number of members were drinking while on the floor of the

Mr. White went on to say that he was not in the habit of frequenting the barroom in the House, when he was interrupted by Representatives Boatner and Buchanan, who said the inquiry should be strictly confined to the proceedings in the House. Mr. Simpson reised the point that the House restaurant was part of the House, but Mr. Watson himself said that he did not refer to anything out of the hall of the House. Representatives Halvorsen, of Minnesota, and Butler, of lows, each testined that on two occasions he had seen a single member drunk in the aisle. O another occasion a man was drunk when addressing th Mr. Butler added another instance to those mentioned by naming the silver debate and a pension night as the times of drunkenness. Mr. Butler that he had seen only four members drunk during the session. The House was on the whole the body of men he had ever met in his life, and in his own prohibitory state and town so many men could not got together without more drinking.

Representative Shell, of South Carolina, and Representative Glover, of Kansas, each testified that he had seen only one instance of intoxication in the

Representative Davis, of Kansas, corroborat testimony of previous witnesses as to two or three instances of drankenness on the floor of the House. He thought one occasion was when a local bill was up.

Boutner would not let him and would not agree that

the evidence Mr. Watson had to present except that he said that it any point were made of the words mandth rambing" he wished to have the original stenographic notes.

After recess Representative Rockwell, of New York, testified that he was the contestee in the Rockwell testified that he was the contestee in the Rockwell testified that he was the contestee in the Rockwell Noves contested election case decided by the Hones some time ago. He had not seen any members realing on the floor during the present ession. He saw no members whom he thought were appreciably drained. The gentleman who made the remark "Where was I at?" had worked hard and was considerably exhausted. He was, Mr. Rockwell said, in no sense intoxicated or under the influence of liquor.

Representative McKaig, of Maryland, testified that he had not seen any member recling in the aisless, and saw no drunken members debating grave issues. He had seep hat one might was to a very slight degree.

Representative Turner, of Georgia, testified that at one night session he had seen a member who he thought was drault. Mr. Turner said the present House of Representatives was as sober a body of men as he had ever associated with.

Representative Eanthead, of Alabama, testified that he had not seen any persons recling in the aisles, and had never seen on the floor any speaker whom he suspected of being under the influence of liquor.

Representative Oates, of Alabama, was the next witness. During his testimony it developed that Representative Cabb, of Alabama, was the presentative Cabb, of Alabama, was the presentative Cabb, of Alabama, was the presentative Cabb, of Alabama, was the next witness's examination was proceeded with, Messes, Watson, Cohl and others taking park. Mr. Watson, and others taking park. Mr. Watson and that it was at the instance of Representative Balley that he withheld the name of Mr. Cobb from the committee. He had not by any statement influenced in the members against whom charges were made any more than was indicated in his (Watson's

westigation, saying that he was not arguld of the result.

After further colloquy, Mr. Oates was allowed to proceed with his testimony. He sterted out to give his knewledge of Mr. Cobb's hubits for a long time back, but he was not allowed to proceed in in this line before objection was made to this testimony of the general ground that it was outside of the pale of the resolution, which, it was contended, limited the committee to an ascertainment of the facts as they occurred in the House. Representative Simpson made the objection, and during the course of the long discussion on the question he charged Mr. Boatner, the chairman, with being arbitrary. At one time Mr. Boatner had said that certain evidence was sulfact ry to him, and be was entirely indifferent whether it was sait-factory to the gentleman from Kanvas or not. Mr. Watson also interposed an objection to the committee's hearing the testimony. Mr. Simpson's ebiection was overruled, and Mr. Oates, proceeding, said that while Mr. Cobb was speaking he appeared gently exhausted and some one sent him something to drink. The stimulant, he observed, had some effect on Mr. Cobb, enlivening his manner. Witness decarred, however, that Mr. Cobb was not drunk. He lad known him for twenty-seven years and never effect on Mr. Cobb, enlivening his manner. Witness declared, however, that Mr. Cobb was not drauk. He had known him for tweaty-seven years and never knew him to be drauk, although he took a drink sometimes. Mr. Outes said he had not seen a member of tigs Congress drauk, and had not been more than two or tirce cases of members intoxicated during his entice term here. Adjourned.

THE FRENCH CONSUL AT BOSTON.

Washington, July 39.—The President has recognized Emile N. E. Thie Tault as Consul of France at Boston, with juri-diction embracing all of New-England.

SECRETARY FOSTER'S OUTING.

Washington, July 30.—Secretary Charles Foster took a party of friends down the Potomac to-day on the lighthouse tender Jessamine, expecting to return Monday evening.

Judge Crounse, As-i-tant Secretary of the Treasury, has gone to Hawthorne, Conn., for a few days.

MAIZE FOR MEXICO.

tates at Mexico has informed the Department of State

known, of make in grain or in flour and beans, by decree of the Mexican Government, is regarded as covering the full months of July, August and Sep-tember, 1802.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. STILL FILIBUSTERING ON THE SUNDRY CIVIL

BILL-THE DEATH OF MR. CRAIG. Washington, July 30 .- In the House to-day Mr Butler, of lowa, rideg to a parliamentary inquiry, said that he had received a summons to appear the special committee appointed yesterday. had been summoned to appear "forthwith." sired to know whether he would be compelled to leave the floor for the purpose of obeying the summons. The Speaker declined to express an opinion

House then proceeded to the consideration of on that subject. the World's Fair amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and immediately Mr. Cummings resed his filibustering tactics. He moved an adjournment, and then a motion to adjourn until

Mr. Balley, of Texas, moved to adjourn until

Wednesday. On Mr. Baller's motion the vote stood: Yeas 6, nays 125 no quorum. On motion of Mr. Holman, a call of the House was sponded to their names, and on motion of Mr. Holman further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. Then Mr. Holman, as a privileged question, reported from the Committee on Appropriations a joint resolution extending until August 4 the appropriation arried by the Sundry Civil bill of last year. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois-I object to the considera-

rioters, but they are unable to find any trace of them about their accustomed haunts. At their homes the officers are told that the men they are tion of this resolution. Mr. Sayers, of Texas (significantly)-The gentleman to know nothing about them.

from Illinois objects? Mr. Hopkins (defiantly)-Yes, I object. Mr. Holman contended that his resolution was a privileged one, and not subject to an individual ob-

jection; and Mr. Hopkins insisted that it was not privileged. The Speaker said that the resolution was nature of an appropriation bill; but the House was now considering a bill of that character. The Chair "Bring me more of that stuff—that whiskey." had not been able to find a rule or ruling that would gentleman witness regarded as a lovable and an give the resolution priority over the pending proposihad not been able to find a rule or ruling that would tion. But the Chair would examine the qu further. The Chair fully appreciated the importance a few weeks. from of the resolution, and would make further examination

as to the matter. So, Mr. Hopkins having objected, the resolution was not received.

Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, then annonced death of his colleague, Mr. Craig, offering resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the House at his death, and tendering sympathy to his berenved family. resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Kribbs, Secriey, Gill Caminetti, Huff, Raines and Broslus was appointed to lution that, in respect to the memory of the dec

Washington, July 30 (Special).—The Senate passed to-day the bill to compensate Elihu Root for services performed by him in the case of the Yale Lock Manu. acturing Company against ex-Postmaster Thomas L. partment of Justice dated December 13, 1880, and essor Th office of the District Attorney. It was and the result was a decree in favor of the defendant For his services Mr. Root charged a fee of \$3,000. approved by Attorney-General Brewster for and allowed by the First Controller of sample option for fees of United States attorneys for the fiscal year 1884 was then exhausted. It was not reported to Congress by the Tressury Department, and Ingered until the Attorday General called it to Secre-tary Windom's attention by letter on June 9, 1819, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted it to Congress on June 11, 1829.

LITTLE DELAY LIKELY IN GOVERNMENT PRINT-

of both Houses to pass a resolution extending the appropriation for the support of the Governmen Frinting Office, which is included in the Sundry Civi bill, that office will cease all work after inductal until Congress either passes the bill or the House adopts the resolution passed by the senate to-day just before adjournment. Owing to the short sessions in both Houses to day, "The Congressional Record" will probably be printed before midnight, and as the House will no doubt take prompt action on the Senate reco-lution Monday morning, little delay is likely to follow in the real work of the office.

THE NEW CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. Washington, July 30 .- Mr. Hepburn, the newly ap

pointed Controller of the Currency, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury that he will be in Wash

aton early next week for the purpose of assuming the ACTION IN PARDON CASES. Washington, July 30.—The President has denied the application for parden in the cases of Jacob Gold

men, convicted in Louisiana of passing counterfeit money; Frank Morehouse, convicted in Missouri o ounterfeiting; Green B. Williams, convicted in Florida of violating postal laws. He has granted a con-ditional pardon in the case of Aloysius J. Schimpf, convicted in Alabama of violating Internal Revenue

Washington, July 30.—Assistant Secretary Crounse has instructed customs officers to refuse to accept con sular involces in which the goods are measured in aunes instead of in metres for all shipments made or or after September 1. It is held that the use of the aune system of measurement is illegal and tends to facilitate frauds on the revenue.

INSPECTING RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVE MENTS.

Washington, July 30.- The Secretary of War ha issued a general order as follows: "So much a paragraph 955 of the regulations as requires works of engineering carried on under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of the Chief of Engineer to be inspected by officers of the Inspector-General's department is hereby revoked; and the said inspection will hereafter be made by the division engineers and the Chief of Engineers; but the inspection of disturse-ments and money accounts by the inspector-General's department shall continue as heretofore."

A WARNING TO SEALERS.

Washington, July 30.-Captain Coulson, of the United States revenue entter Rush, under date of Unalaska. June 25, reports to the Treasury Department that dur-ing a recent cruise from the Island of st. Ihad to Unnlaska he warned thirty four American and British chooners against taking seal in Behring Sea,

THE PRESIDENT GOING TO THE ADIRONDACKS. Washington, July 30.-The President has arranged to

THE TRANSFER OF CHINESE FOREIDDEN. Washington, July 30.-The Collector of Customs at San Francisco has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury that seventy-four Chinese sailors were shipped at Hong Kong by the master of the steamship Peking for the purpose of being transferred to the American steamer Pera, fitting out at San Francisco for a voyage

to China. He asked if he should permit the transfer to be made at San Francisco. Assistant Secretary Nettleton instructed him not to allow the transfer, but to send the Chinamen back to China on the Peking. their coming being in violation of the Exclusion act GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA. Washington, July 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued instructions to customs officers to pro-

THE HOMESTEAD MILL STEADILY FILLING

PRICK CONTINUES TO IMPROVE-THE

in the yard of the Homestead mill by to night," said

and we are entirely satisfied with the work they have

done and the manner in which they do it, the time oc-

Judge Magee's decision in the Critchlow case has

ansed a small-sized exodus from Homestead. The

officers from Alderman McMaster's office have been

oking for are not in town, and their friends profess

James Close is still in juil, in default of \$12,000

comised to secure his release yesterday, but they

This is the seventh day since the attempt was made

no sign of any trouble, and the physicians now con-

adently assert that the patient is beyond all danger

and that his complete recovery is only a question o

To-day looked like an April moving day in Home

stead. All the wagons which could be secured were in use in transporting the household effects of about

sixty families out of company houses. In front of

each door all morning vans were drawn up and carried

away furnitings which had not been moved for years as the tenants were old employes of the company.

occupants, as they were ready to move into other

quarters in preference to returning to work at the

company's terms. There was no hostile demonstration

made by any of the strikers, and this was probably due more to the presence of the National Guard than to indifference on the part of the Homestead men.

few days the evicted tenants broke many windows and

houses on the new Carnegle extension have been

let and they will be pushed on to completion as rapidly

went out last Monday because they said their lives

were in danger from locked-out men, applied for

their places again to-day, but were told their places

The Advisory Committee is confident that by the

middle of next week it can induce one-half of the men

now working to come out. Just what plan is to be

purshed has not been made public, but a member

stated that strong influences were working toward

that end. The Committee on Relief makes visits set

eral times a week to all in need, and they are prompily

developed yet into any important phase in the struggle

but the people here place great faith in the result though not thirty of them know where he is nor for

It is probable more arrests of Anarchists will b

made within the next forty-eight hours. The police are working hard and as soon as the Anarchists at

to go after the millionaires in Pittsburg, but the police do not anticipate any trouble. Threatening letters are still being received by officials of the Carnegie com-

will follow.

About moon the drizzling rain increased to a severe storm. The waters rushing down from the hills converted the Manhall road into a maddy torrent, which choiced the ditches, overflowed into cellars and ground flower of stores, then rushing through yards and over railroad tracks to the lower part of the town, convictely flowled nearly 100 houses. Much furciture in these houses of the extend families was ruined. The existed families are generally quite poor, and the loss on their furniture will prove a severe blow.

Knold and Bauer, the Amarchist, had a hearing letter Magistrate Gripp this afternoon, and were committed to jail for trial on the charge of conspiracy in default of \$2,000 ball each.

ANARCHISTS HAVE A HEARING.

ENOLD AND BAUER HELD IN \$2,000 BAIL EACH

ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

Pittsburg, July 30. Knold and Bauer, the Allegheny Anarchists, had a hearing before Judge Gripp at the Central Police Station this afternoon, and were held for court in \$2,000 ball each on the charge of con-

piracy. The men were unable to furnish ball, and

were committed to fail.

The first witness was Paul Eckert, who lived in the same house with Knold, and acknowledges that he is an Anarchist. He said: "Berkman told me he came here for work. He said is trade was that of a committee of the particular press in the house,

printer. There is a printing press in the house which belongs to the International Workmans' As

"Bauer called often," said Eckert, "and he talke

with Knold about the strike and about the press,

don't know who distributed them. Knold is a lock

E. W. Hill testified that a man resembling Baner greatly was in front of "The Chronicle Telegraph" building after the shooting of Frick. He was much

extited and was making many gesticulations. De-ective Steele said he found a lot of inceadiary litera

are in Knold's house, and also visited Bauer'

ouse, where he found about 200 cartridges, a gur

Berkman came to his house on July 13, and on the

following Saturday they went up Fifth ave., and he,

Knold, pointed out "The Chronicle Telegraph" build-

ing. "I asked him," said the inspector, "if Berkman did not know Frick's office was in the same building, and he said he supposed he did."

Detective McTighe said hauer admitted that he

was the man who was in Homestead, and passed

circulars calling on the soldiers to lay down their

Detective Short testified that Knold said a special

delivery letter came to Berkman the night before the

shooting. He said he opened the letter and that it was written in Russian, and that he could not under-

stand it, except that Most's name was in it.. "I

asked him if it was usual to open another man's mail, and he said it was, among Anarchists; that one

Anarchist was always permitted to open another's

cular which was found in Bauer's house. It gave

directions as to how to make dynamite bombs.

The Commonwealth then closed. Mr. Friedman,

their attorney, asked for the discharge of the pris-

refused the appeal and held the defendants for court,

stating that he thought a good prima-facle case had been made. Frederick Mollick, the Long Branch Social-

ist, who completes the trio of Berkman's alleged fellow-conspirators, did not have a hearing to-day, but will

probably have a chance to tell what he knows of the

plot next week.

ners, as no case had been made out. Judge Gripp

Inspector McKelvey testified that Knold told him

mith and Bauer is an agent for labor literature,

press in that house.

nd a large " hulldog" revolver.

and special officers are kept on guard about the

M. Dickinson, a clerk in the Homestead mill,

Hugh O'Donnell's mysterious masten East has not

Stories that he has deserted are a

possible. Meanwhile arrangements have de to accommodate 2,000 men in the works.

The six foremen in the mechanical departments

doors and otherwise destroyed property.

He rested easily last night and was

be put in good repair.

ball, and there does not seem to be any prospect of his getting it. He told Warden McAleese that friends had

cupied, and, in fact, everything is satisfactory.

are coming into the city from all directions

Secretary Lovejoy this morning.

operation.

falled to do so.

had been filled.

comfortable this morning.

"There will be a

TAKING STRIKERS' PLACES with the black beard who was seen loitering around the Carnegie building the day of the shooting, but we have no clew as to his whereabouts as yet."

IN THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL REGIONS. UP WITH WORKMEN. GENERAL CROP REPORTS INDICATE A GOOD EVICTIONS FROM THE COMPANY HOUSES-MR.

HARVEST-THE WEATHER FAVORABLE.

Chicago, July 30 (Special).-General crop reports empiled from information from all portions of the great agricultural regions show that the week ending o day has been almost a perfect week for harvesting the grass crop. Those areas where rain was needed for corn had been relieved. The movement of grain was free, there being a great demand for it for home

large number go up to-day by train and boat, and This has been a big week for the corn in Illinois. There are already a number of our old men at work-I should think at least fifty. On Monday we will have It is now nearly all in tassel and beginning to ear out. It has not suffered at all from the effects of the intense over 1,500 men ready to work, among them being heat. In Southern Iowa corn has been doing well many skilled men, equal to the best of our old men, under the influence of this forcing weather. The hot weather has injured oats some and the samples sho that the grain is shrunken. The hay crop is big and has been saved in good condition. In Nebraska over 30 per cent of the corn is in tassel. The general will have enough men on hand Monday to make an excellent start in all departments, and are confident prospects of the crop will be greatly improved by the there will be no further delay in getting all the departments running full by the end of the week. When this is done we will attend to starting our other plants. rains which have just fallen. Oats are mostly cut. The quality is generally good, but the quantity much but not till we get the Homestead mill in full below that of last year.

Missouri reports that as long as the present prices are maintained the movement of wheat will be relatively good, although a much larger proportion of the crop has gone into stack than usual. Southern Kan sas reports that three-fourths of the wheat crop has making diligent search for the other Homestead gone into stack. A good, fair movement even at about 60 per cent of the crop has gone into stack. The movement will be free, but not up to early ex-pectations. The quality is good, and while both yield and quality are satisfactory, the yields are no coming up to early expectations.

coming up to early expectations. Southern lilinois reports that a much larger proportion of the winter
wheat crop has gone into stack than usual. Pennsyivania reports that little threshing has been done,
but so far it is turning out good quantity and quality
and the movement promises to be free and early.
Kenincky reports that threshing is in full blast.

St. Paul, July 30.—Harvest is at hand in the Northwest and a large crop is assured. The only trouble
in the last week was the storms, which damaged fields
in the southern and central part of Minnesota and in
South Dakota, but their influence was felt in a fai
less degree in the other sections of the Northwest,
there is also some complaint of rust in the wheat, occastoned by the intense neat which preceded the storms,
torn is as a rule in good shape, and the hay and bariey
harvest is in progress.

Newton, Kan., July 30.—Within the last week a trip
over almost the entire Santa Fe system in Kansas, and
also half way across the State on the Rock Island, has
falled to show a field of corn that has been affected by
the heat. In fact, there have been no hot winds thus
far, and dispatches sent out stailing three have been
fields devastated by the winds are without foundation.
It has been hot, but a kind of heat that makes corn in
place of destroying it. to assassinate Chairman H. C. Frick. There has been

RUNNING A BIG MISK.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I had a queer experience in a sleeper on a Western train not long ago," said the drammer, knocking the ash off of his cigar against his heel. "Four or five of us had been playing cards in the smoker, and growing treet, we had laid by for a rest and began telling states. The only person not in the game was a gray-whishered old fellow carled up in the corner, with his slouch hat hiding most of his face, and when the story-telling began I noticed that he seemed to come alive again, though he did not come from behind his hat. A one-eved man, evidently a gambler, had got most of our five-cent antes, and he was doing most of the talking.

"You see this gone eye of mine, or rather the place where it used to be?" he said with an ugly smile. "You see this gone eye of mine, or rather the place where it used to be?" he said with an ugly smile. "Well, I got that over a game of poker thirty years ago, when I was about twenty-one. I had been whooping it up pretty lively, and one night I won all the money a Frisco sharp had, and we had some words. I wasn't thinking about shooting, when all at once the sharp pulled his gun and blazed away and I was minus a peeper. It was two months before I was minus a peeper. It was two months before I was on the sharp pulled his gun and blazed away and I was minus a peeper. It was two months before I was on the country, but I've been laying for him ever since, and if I ever set that good eye on him, I'll shoot him dead, so help me Bub Ridley."

"The man was terribly in earnest, notwithstanding his apparently humorous way of telling his story, and I confess I felt nervous, because I didn't know any of the crowd, and one of the players might have been the man. Before I had time to devote much thought to the subject, however, the old man in the corner got up and stood straight before the one-eyed gambler.

"Do I bok like that man you're huntry. The old mpe." From The Detroit Free Press.

y an instant the gambler had him covered with in, but he was cool. I wasn't. The old man right behind me. on slow't,' he replied, scanning him bungrily, but thirty years makes a good many changes,' he cold man, he sambler's one eye began to gilter.

he sambler's one eye began to gillter, don't think you are the man,' he said, slowly, know I'm not,' asserted the old fellow, with a ort of laugh, as if he enjoyed the situation, and it that moment an attendant entered, and with a of explanation to the effect that the elderly man was a lunatic in his charge, he took him d put him to bed, and I think we all felt better, we I did I'm and the drammer heathed a sich of

of.

Was the old fellow the man who had shot out the bler's eye to asked a listener, evidently a lawyer, he denomer scratched his chin thoughtfully. Flamed if I know, he said. "None of us thought

FIGHTING A DOMESTIC CAT.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "I have hunted tigers in India and poiar bears in the regions of elernal snow, but the worst fight, I ever had was with a common house cut," said 6. W. Cooper, at the Lindell. "I had a fine black cat of musual size that I kept in the store to discourage fiscal year the gross earlings are \$4,583,078.96; exoper, at the Lindell. "I had a fine black cat of usual size that I kept in the slore to discourage one day Tom disappeared and was gone dure the entire summer. When he returned with the tent of cold weather it was easy to see that he had growling in the woods. He had become wild a sware, and when I attempted to caress him he me. I determined to punish him for that little usuarry, and procuring a switch followed him into storehouse and shat the door. Now, a tom cat if ghats at 15 pounds is no despicable antagonist at the storehouse and shat fact. He would spring for face and I would hance him back, being consider the cathere at each round. Finally, he fastened his thin the side of my neck, and it required all my ength in the side of my neck, and it required all my ength to choose him of. When I succeeded in this so, I was afraid to let go of him, and he ter arms terribly with his claws. I finished blan at that I booked as though I had been run through a seling machine. Hereafter when I attempt to action and he that and the standard of the control of the co

HE COULD NOT FILL THE BILL.

rom The Detroit Free Press. From The Detroil Free Press.

When Senator Wolcott was a young man he was, as ow, attorney for several large railway corporations, to was regarded by the gentler sex as a confirmed acheby, proof against all the advances and charms f matrimony. A lady in the southern part of the tate desired a pass to Denver. She wrote to a field, who was well acquainted with Mr. Wolcott, king her to request a pass from him, and, like all omen, she wrote a postscript, which in this instance as a follows:

follows:

I wish you would also send me one of those series: the kind you were when I was last in I think they are just too lovely for any-

sociation." A circular was produced which he said was one of the Circulars printed. He said that the Her friend, being in very much of a harry, and nonentarily forgetting all about the postsecipt, indersed request on the back and forwarded the letter to Mr. Tokett. A reply came promptly, as follows:

"Dear Machan: I inclose a pass, as requested, for our friend, Miss.— I would send her the P. D. breet, but have forgotten her number. Very respectifly.

E. O. Wolcott. dreulars distributed at Homestead were printed on not know how many circulars were printed, and

A CORSICAN'S RETIREMENT.

From The London Globe.

From The London Globe.

One of the most famous men in Corsica has, we tearn, definitely retired from an active, though hastly useful life into the quiet privacy that is claimed by his advancing years. For forty-foar years Antoine toneth, commonly called Belhacascia, has been "in the bush," carrying on the gentle trade of brigandage, Now, at the instance of his relatives, who for the most part are mayors of their communes and officials, Belhacascia has consented to lay down his arms, submit to the Government and become once more a simple, haw abiding citizen. A slight accident, the murder of a village mayor, drove Antoine Bonelli to take refuge in the bush in 1848. There he was joined by his brother—a young gentleman who was being trained for the priesthood—and for fifteen years the two led rather a first life, sowing their wild oats and killing plenty of gendarmes. During the next thirty years, however, they killed no one of any importance, and, atving up the amusing side of their live, devoted themselves more seriously to its business aspect. Apparently the business paid well, for we learn they were highly respected in the country, and were often visited by the most distinguished strangers, among them M. Edmond About. The younger brother has not consented to submit to the Government, so it is possible that he may still carry on the operations of the firm, while his brother becomes a steeping partner. For it would seem that Corsica has a "statute of limitations" with regard to murder. At present the venerable brigand is under no restraint whatever. While waiting for the next assizes he is living at the principal hotel in Rasila, where he has described himself in the visitors' book as "Antoine Ronelli, professional bandit, born at Bocagnano, residence uncertain." It is to be feared that after more than forty vears of such a profession and residence, M. Eonelli will find it rather difficult to seitle down.

THE LAST STRAW.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I don't mind his speaking of me in his filthy sheet as the 'leprons, lying, abandoned and scoundrelly dog that prints the sickening apology for a newspaper across the way," said the Editor of "The Rattiesnake Gulch Tomahawk," but when he takes the liberty of referring to me as 'Friend Gordon,' it's just a little more than I can stand!"

And the Editor of "The Tomahawk? buckled on his seven shooter, stack his trusty bowie-knife in the leg of his boot, shouldered his repeating rifle, kicked a stray dog out through the window, and started for the office of "The Rattiesnake Gulch Ripsnorter" with blood in his eye.

plot next week.

Inspector McKelvey, in speaking of the Anarchists to-day, and: "We are still working on the case, and may arrest several others before we are through. However, that is only a possibility."

Detective Shore, who has been working on the case ever since Mr. Frick was assaulted, said: "We have reveral other Anarchists on our list, but I cannot say definitely whether we will be able to get them. We are still on the lookout for that mysterious individual

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

DISCORDANT PASSENGER ELEMENTS THE CHEAP RATES TO DENVER-ST. PAUL'S " FAVORED CONNECTIONS"-CHAIRMAN

CALDWELL'S POSITION. Chicago, July 30.-Extensive preparations are be ng made by all the Western roads to carry the rowds that are sure to take advantage of the cheap rates to Denver. Every passenger car that can be had will be be put into service, and innumerable special trains will keep the rails hot for several days between this city and the Rocky Mountains. Out by the Rock Island, thirty by the Burlington, about Atchison, and an equal number by the Northwestern St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the Burlington, and the Alton. In addition to these many specials will be run from other points, and the five trunk lines reaching Denver from the Missouri River will have more business than they have ever been called upon to handle before in the limited

space of time allotted to them. Passenger troubles seem to be multiplying. The latest cause for friction and ill-feeling among pas senger men is the alleged discovery of a circular of instructions sent out by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road to its agents, naming certain Eastern lines as favored connections. An agree ment entered into by a few Eastern and Western roads, after the withdrawal of the Alton boycott. providing for an equitable division of business among them, without the payment of commissions, was ticket agents to route all through business originat ing at points on the St. Paul system equally over the Pennsylvania, Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads. The differential lines are naturally stirred up over this discovery. It means a loss of considerable business to the Chicago and Erie, the Wabash, the Baltimore and Ohlo, and the Chicago and Grand

Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Asseciation, will wait until next week before selecting a man to act with E. A. Ford in arbitrating the differences between himself and the Atchison Comdifferences between himself and the Acassal Com-pany. In the meantime he has nothing to say re-garding the charge of conspiracy made against him and the members of the Association by Instenser Traffic Manager White. Most of the officials of the roads included in the conspiracy charge are disposed to treat the matter lightly, if not with absolute mer-riment, but in some instances it is plain to see that the levity is somewhat strained.

SOUTHERN ROADS SLASHING RATES. Memphis, July 30 .- The Memphis Passenger As-

ociation is on the verge of disruption. The longthreatened rate war between the railroads centring here has broken out at last, and as a consequence eastbound passenger rates have gone all to pieces. How till tiles were produitated by the Kansas City, Memphia and Birmingham Railroad, which kicked clear out of the association and issued orders to its agents to sell tickets to Eastern points at rates that bring joy to the public and grief to the stockholders. The trouble was all caused by the rate war which has existed for some time between Cincinnati and the East. The Louisville and Nashville and Chesapeake and Ohio were reaping a harvest by selling tickets to Cincinnati at full rates where the passengers would take advantage of the low rates to Eastern points. This took a great deal of business away from the Birmingasked the association for permission to meet the cuts. Their petitions were refused, whereupon the Birmingham route withdrew and made rates on its own account. The Memphis and Charleston also cutting, and as a result war has been declared. It is understood that the Louisville and Nashville and Chesapeake and Ohio will make rates still lower. The war, if it is not settled at once, will spread to New war, if it is not settled at once, will spread to New-Orleans and other points. The Illinois Central is getting ready to enter the contest. Nashville, Tenn., July 30.—The passenger rate to Chicago was cat \$2 from this city yesteriay. The rate now is \$11 50, instead of \$13 50. This cut is made to correspond with the cut in rates north of the Ohio.

Dallas, Texas, July 30.-Alexander G. Cochran, of St. Louis, counsel for the Gould lines, was heard by udge A. P. McCormick in the case of the Railway Commission yesterday. He denied that there was collusion, as charged, between the bondholders and ratiroads. John W. Terry, of the Santa Fe, will close the Texas and Pacific computes its loss at \$400,-000 a year; the International and Great Northern at \$17,000, and the Santa Fe at \$350,000. The Cotton Belt. \$130,106, and the Tyler and Southeastern's operating expenses are \$16,000 more than the carnings

THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN STATEMENT. Philadelphia, July 30.-The statement of the Ner

tolk and Western Rallroad Company for the month of June shows grass earnings, \$780,898 07; expenses, including taxes, \$552,478.88; net earnings, fiscal year the gross earnings are \$4,583,978

penses, including taxes, \$3,000,027 06, leaving net carnings of \$1,250,001 90, a decrease of \$71,891 73 as compared with the same period last year. SHE TIED HER CLOTHESLINE TO A TRAIN.

From The Chicago News Record.

From The Chicago News Record.

While the sun was trying to shine yesterday after noon a woman came out of a little house that stands almost under the shadow of the Charkst, viatured, jammed up against the warehouse, the railroad tracks and the limptd river. She was a woman of girth and puffed aloud as she carried a basket of damp washing that bumped on her knees.

Setting the basket down she lifted a coll of rope and looked about for a moment, as if selecting sensething to basso. She ear of the rope she firstened to a nail in the corner of or dincy kitchen. The other qiel she twisted als at a telegraph pole thirty feel away. Then she strong the line with sopping flames and a few white articles that dripped with indigo. When the line was crowded full the basket was not empty. There were no more telegraph poles. The shack of the line would not reach back to the house. On the sidetarch shoot two freight cars that hat been there shade saturday evening. The woman unlocked the rope from the telegraph pole and found that it would reach the end of the car. She field it there. After filling her mouth with cichnepins she decorated the new section with some white shirts and other things that waved plannom gestures in the smoky air. This being accomplished, she took a small bucket and went in the general direction of Kindest. No somer had she disappeared that a freight ensite was a bump. The festion of domestic wear dropped until the pillow cross dragged in the cars moved, the line will be filled way and cautiously approached the roll of the cars moved the line will be filled away. The woman was astimatic, and cave up the chase after a few hundred yad in the subsering attachments waved like the tail of a kite as the cause others was a snap. The rope with its flutering attachments waved like the tail of a kite as the cause others was a snap. The rope with its flutering attachments waved like the tail of a kite as the cause others was a snap. The rope with its flutering attachments waved like the tail of a kite as the caus t

THE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

From The Chlengo Tribune.

There was a man whose name may be given as Ferguson, because it was something entirely different from Ferguson, and Ferguson will do as well as any other name. Resides, it is a handy one to speak and looks well in print.

from Ferguson, and Ferguson will do as well as a other name. Besides, it is a handy one to speak and looks well in print.

This man Ferguson was a County Treasurer, with a gold salary, a wife, and six fair-haited daughter, a position in society, ample means, and confidence of everybody in the community, and was, moreover, the superintendant of the largest Sunday school in the county. There was no reason on earth why leshould betray the confidence reposed in him, briggerouch on the honored name of Ferguson, and drag his antiable and deserving family down to share in his own disgrace.

But one day, like a clap of thunder from a clear six—this being the phrase usually employed cases like his—there came the announcement that there was a discrepancy of \$10,000 in County Treasurer Ferguson's accounts.

Inquiry at the county building and at the various banks only served to confirm the report.

Then Society gathered up its skirts. It was the done.

And everybody said County Treasurer Ferguson ought to be in the penitentiary.

But the next day it leaked out that the discrepancy of the accounts arose from the fact that oncy in the accounts arose from the fact that oncy in the accounts arose from the fact that oncy in the accounts arose from the fact that oncy in the courty owed hig \$16,000.

And then everybody as of Treasurer Perguson ought to be in the insane asylum.

HOW INGHTNING DISCRIMINATES.

From The Richmond Dispatch; Chase City letter.

Referring to the freaks of lightning in your city killing five people at one time. I am reminded of an occurrence in this county. A painter named an occurrence in this county. A painter named women, when a storm came up. He took a sent on the bed and the women sat on his right and left on the same bed. A flash of lightning killed bod the women and the man escaped unburt. He in the women and the man escaped unburt. He in the women topped over dend on the floor, but he was the women topped over dend on the floor, but he was rightning killed bod of the women topped over dend on the floor, but he was caleritatined but that he gave a truthful account of the occurrence.

occurrence.